

## RUPTURE IS NEAR ON GERMAN CABLES

F. S. Unable to Agree With  
Allies at International  
Conference.

### SENATORS IN SYMPATHY

Great Britain, France and  
Japan United Against Stand  
of This Country.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

The United States almost has reached a breaking point in its negotiations with the allied powers at the international communications conference here over the disposal of German cables.

The question involves, first, the theory of mandates and the powers to be exercised by countries holding mandates under the Versailles Peace Treaty; second, the theory of dealing in commercial enterprises which is part of the policy of the United States in bringing about a more complete understanding among the nations of the world.

In the disposal of the German cables as well as the equal opportunities for petroleum explorations contemplated in Mexico, the United States finds itself discriminated against by the powers with which it was associated in winning the war.

The situation has become so serious that at the invitation of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Acting Secretary of State Davis appeared today and fully explained the situation.

At the conclusion of the conference Senator Lodge, chairman, said the committee was wholly in sympathy with the position of the State Department.

### Offer on Mandate Rights.

The theory of mandates is involved in the case of the former German owned cables in the Pacific. In this case Japan holds that because of the mandate granted by the Versailles Peace Conference for the German owned islands in the Pacific north of the Equator that country has the right to do what she pleases with the island of Yap.

Japan claims the right to fortify the island, which she has not done, and also claims exclusive right to control cable landings. The United States claims the right of establishing a radio station on the island to connect with its island of Guam.

Japan also claims the right to exploit the island. The American Government maintains that in the case of Yap as in the case of Mesopotamia, the holding of a mandate gives the mandatee exclusive powers and rights of exploitation. While the mandate was granted by the Versailles Peace Conference, this country never has ratified that agreement, nor has it ratified the treaty which also gave Shantung to the Japanese.

### United Against America.

In the Atlantic the United States claims no exclusive privileges, but points out that the former German cables which connected with northern Europe through Hamburg and Heligoland are now routed through Penzance and Brest, in France. All the United States asks is a rerouting of these cables so the United States once more may have communication with northern Europe, and that this communication be without censorship.

Great Britain, France and Japan are united against the United States in the contention made by the American State Department. Suggestion that the whole matter be referred to the League of Nations meets with no sympathy in Washington. There will be insistence that a settlement be reached here.

It is expected that a decision to agree finally on the cables will be reached within a few days, although there is a possibility that an adjournment will be taken until after the holidays.

### MARTIAL LAW FOLLOWS RUMANIA BOMBING

Two Senators Killed and  
Others Seriously Hurt.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Reports that martial law had been proclaimed in Rumania were current today in connection with despatches from Bucharest telling of the throwing of a bomb in the Rumanian Senate, in which two Senators, including a member of the Government, were killed and others seriously injured.

The bomb thrower is believed to be directly connected with the unrest prevailing throughout Rumania. Strikes of various sorts have been in progress there and the Government recently ordered the military forces to use all means, including bombs and gas, to suppress disorders.

The bomb was thrown among members of the Senate Thursday afternoon shortly after it had assembled, and M. Călinescu, a member of the Ministry, and Bishop Rada were killed, says a Central News despatch. Another Minister, M. Săcărău, Gen. Călinescu, two bishops and several other members of the Senate were dangerously wounded. A large number of others were slightly hurt.

### SEES ELLIS ISLAND ENLARGED.

Wallis Says Congressmen Favor  
\$5,000,000 Outlay.

Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of the immigration station at Ellis Island, returned yesterday from Washington with the announcement that his plans for the enlargement of the station at an outlay of \$5,000,000 apparently had been received favorably by members of the Appropriations committee of the House and Senate.

"The sentiment prevails in Congress," said Commissioner Wallis, "that the Johnson bill for the suspension of immigration for two years with certain restrictions certainly will pass."

Whether it will ever become a law is a moot question among the heads of the Department of Labor. But even if the Johnson bill should become a law immigration will continue just the same because of exemption clauses in the law.

### WOMAN, 91, BURNS TO DEATH.

Two Other Patients in Jersey  
Asylum in Grave Condition.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 10.—Miss Amy Simpson, 91 years old, was burned to death this morning when the right wing of the hospital of the State Colony for Feeble Minded Females at Lisbon was destroyed by fire. Two other patients were burned so severely that physicians said they could not live. The fire did damage estimated at \$15,000.

Employees of the institution discovered the blaze in the basement and rushed up stairs to arouse the patients. They were asleep. All, with the exception of the three elderly women, were out safely.

### Dublin Not Yet Included in Martial Law Order

LONDON, Dec. 10.—While martial law has been proclaimed over the city and county of Cork, the city and county of Limerick, and the counties of Tipperary and Kerry, Dublin city and the county of Dublin, although they have been the scenes of numerous affrays, were not included. Premier Lloyd George told the Commons that a condition should warrant it the interdicted area would be extended.

### DUBLIN STIRRED OVER FITZGERALD SENTENCE

Vindictive Spirit Seen in Trial  
of Publisher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The trial of Martin Fitzgerald, once time racing partner of Richard Croker, to six months imprisonment is causing much unfavorable comment here. Despite the technical correctness of the court proceedings and the sentence imposed it is felt here that the authorities in Ireland picked out a trifling incident and used it to take vengeance on Mr. Fitzgerald, the publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, Hamilton Edwards.

Although the *Freeman's Journal*, which they own but in connection with which they have only owners' responsibility for editorial contents, has been the target of attacks on the methods of the forces of the Crown, frequently alleging that these forces carried out atrocities and reprisals, they were convicted on a count on which any newspaper proprietor might be caught any day. This is one of the things which will make all Ireland chary regarding any peace overtures from Downing Street.

The *Freeman's Journal*, despite the vigor of its denunciation of the Government's methods in Ireland, led the movement for peace last July, demanding a truce at the time the Sinn Fein was practically in control of the entire country, and even Dublin itself. It boldly denounced the murder of the four officers killed in Dublin last month and has given support to the recent truce talk. Also it has printed full reports of the court martial proceedings in the cases of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Edwards.

### Picked From Racing News.

The reports show that Dublin Castle picked out a three line paragraph in the midst of racing notes to the effect that "it was a current report" in a certain town that two policemen had been killed by auxiliaries of the Black and Tans. It was shown that this sporting note had not been subjected to the same scrutiny as important political matter is subjected to. The item should have been included in the category of important political matter.

Another case in which conviction was obtained related to the beating of a prisoner in the Portlaoine barracks. The prisoner, after his release from the barracks, called at the office of the *Freeman's Journal* and showed the marks of the beating on his back. There was no record of a doctor certifying that these marks could not have been received by the man except during his imprisonment, which was before the printing of the *Freeman's Journal*.

The third case was one in which the accused alleged a prisoner who the authorities said was killed while running away was actually killed while he was being taken to a meeting with his hands above his head. This last case was not even brought to trial.

Many believe the *Freeman's Journal* was right in these instances, as in many other serious allegations against the forces of the Crown, and believes that the proprietors of that newspaper are being persecuted for mistakes which are liable to happen in the best regulated newspaper offices. Furthermore, it was brought out that the convictions were only possible under the anomalous state of martial law in Ireland.

### See Vindictive Policy.

The Manchester *Guardian*, the *Westminster Gazette*, the *Daily News* and other British newspapers are printing similar accusations against the Government with impunity. Hence while the conviction of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Edwards undoubtedly was correct upon the evidence adduced, the sentence imposed upon them is generally regarded here as vindictive.

Mr. Fitzgerald has important business interests throughout Ireland, and although warmly Nationalist in spirit, it is known that he again and again exerted a moderating influence in most important quarters on both sides. His imprisonment is, in a way, much more serious than that of Arthur Griffith, founder of the Sinn Fein and "vice-president of the Irish republic," since Mr. Fitzgerald has not been active politically except through the newspaper in which he owns shares. The view here is that this is a demonstration of the lengths the Government is prepared to go in its suppression policy.

### REACTION NOW SEEN AGAINST CONSTANTINE

Return 'Up to Him,' Says Premier Rhalis.

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.—The official result of the plebiscite last Sunday was 999,964 votes in favor of the return of former King Constantine and 10,338 votes in opposition. A large number of blank ballots were also counted.

In official circles there is much reticence regarding the return of the former King. George II, the Premier, was asked yesterday if Constantine was coming back to Greece, and answered: "That is a matter to be decided by him."

There are evidences of a reaction in sentiment regarding Constantine, and 10,000 Greeks who voted against his return are being compared to the 10,000 Greeks who voted for him when he defeated the Venizelos as Marathon.

Minister of War Gounaris apparently is shaming his course in the belief that the British are not opposed to a reaction in sentiment regarding Constantine. It is being urged in some quarters that the British, needing the Greek army to oppose the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor, will restore credits to Greece within a few months.

Prices of most foodstuffs are increasing. When any unusual noise is heard in the streets the remark is made: "That's the sound of the drachma falling."

### SIR ALFRED DIXON DIES; NOTED COTTON EXPERT

Baronetcy Created for Him  
for Work in War.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sir Alfred Herbert Dixon, chairman of the Cotton Control Board and president of the International Cotton Federation, died today at his home in London. He was 71 years old.

Sir Herbert was head of the British delegation that attended the world cotton conference in New Orleans in October, 1919, and in Zurich, Switzerland, in June last.

The baronetcy of Waterford was created for Sir Herbert in 1918. Sir Herbert received the honor for his service to the Government during the war. He was chairman and managing director of the Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association and was director of various Lancashire cotton concerns.

## MARTIAL LAW IN IRELAND, DOOR TO PEACE IS OPEDED

Continued from First Page.

ments of the titular head of the *Dail Eireann*, Arthur Griffith, as he outlined them to a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD two weeks ago, and the Premier did it without violating his own promise of neutrality. As for the rest of the requirements, it was admitted that everything reasonable on both sides would be the subject of negotiations.

The tenor of Collins's statement is that this is all a "promise."

"We know from bitter experience what British promises are," he says. "Ireland is not the aggressor. If the aggressors are willing to quit, let them prove it. We have learned to be more distrustful of British promises than of British threats. We are prepared to meet their threats, but let their promises be realized. Meanwhile go on with the work."

It is Collins's character not to hesitate a moment over the British Government sticking out for his capture and punishment. He has insisted he would help toward a real settlement. He would gladly hang for it. But he and his followers must be fully satisfied before they will lay down their arms.

It is the attitude of Collins, the spirit in favor of a compromise is growing in Ireland, as has already been reported in these despatches, and this attitude is being reflected in the action of the *Dail Eireann* once it begins to negotiate for an Irish peace.

Premier Lloyd George, in response to a question in the House of Commons today, again insisted he intended to go on with the home rule bill, but, as has already been pointed out, it is hung up by amendments carried by the House of Commons. That, too, is implicitly subject to negotiations.

Meanwhile the Premier has put up the next move in Ireland squarely to the Sinn Fein, and that bulk of Irish opinion which he believes is more powerful than the Sinn Fein itself.

### PREMIER ANNOUNCES POLICY IN IRELAND

Sinn Fein Parley and Martial  
Law Determined.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—In announcing the double policy of martial law to be applied to "certain areas" of Ireland to put down "murder and outrage," and a move to bring about conferences between the Government and Sinn Fein leaders on the Irish situation, Lloyd George declared today that unless the Government in Ireland could secure a return to constitutional methods in that country, the Government would be forced to take such steps as it deemed necessary to maintain law and order.

The Government's reply to the *Galway County Council* was as follows: "I have read your letter forwarding a copy of the resolutions passed by the *Galway County Council* and wish to assure your Council that the Government will do its utmost to secure every person and body in Ireland who desire to cooperate in bringing about a return to constitutional methods in that country."

"The first necessary preliminary to the establishment of normal conditions is that murder and crimes of violence should cease. It is to that end that the efforts of the Irish executive have been directed, and until it has been made manifest that progress can be made toward a settlement."

"The Government is prepared to facilitate the meeting for the purpose of the establishment of normal conditions in Ireland. It is to that end that the efforts of the Irish executive have been directed, and until it has been made manifest that progress can be made toward a settlement."

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## 3 WHO FLED ERIN SCORE CONSTABLES

Ex-Members of British Forces  
Testify Before Committee of  
One Hundred.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Three former members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, each of whom said he had resigned as a "protest against British misrule" and later fled Ireland in fear of attack by former comrades, presented today to the committee of the committee of one hundred investigating the Irish question accounts of the operations of the British military forces in the Emerald Isle.

Each of the three, John J. Cadden, John Tanguay and Daniel P. Crowley, told of raids in which they said they had been forced to participate as members of the constabulary and of the receipt from British commanders of orders to destroy life and property.

The commission also heard details of the killing of Lord Mayor McCurtain of Cork from Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of Terence MacSwiney, successor to Mayor McCurtain, an eyewitness account of a military raid on a small County Clare town from P. J. Guilfoyle of Pittsboro, who said that he was in Ireland in September, as seen by Mrs. Thomas Murphy of New York. The commission at the conclusion of today's session adjourned its hearing until next Wednesday.

### Scores Black and Tans.

Tanguay, in his story of the British military operations, characterized the Black and Tans as "the worst scum of the country," and added:

"There were many clashes between the Black and Tans and the Royal Irish Constabulary, and I finally resigned because there was nothing left for me to do as a policeman but lead the military to their butcheries."

Cadden devoted a large part of his recital to a description of life in the military barracks, declaring that each barrack contained a canteen and that "there is absolutely no limit to the amount which the men can buy."

"As a result," he continued, "the men spend their time in only three ways, in the canteen, in the streets, and in bed, and they don't go out on duty an awful lot, and the canteens are always open."

Cadden related accounts of midnight raids and burnings and declared he had seen men, women and children dragged from their beds amid showers of bullets to watch their homes burn. He said quantities of clothing had been seized by the British forces, and that regulations had been made effective prohibiting long distance transportation of goods.

Crowley said that his commandant had sent orders to the constables stationed at Clogheen to board armored cars and "shoot the home of every man who is and has been connected with the Irish movement and turn the machine guns on them all."

Says Life Was Threatened.

Charges that the British had threatened his life when he protested against the searching out of men on the single charge of being a Republican were placed before the commission by Crowley.

Mrs. Murphy told the commission that she saw the military "deliberately shoot a 15-year-old girl who was out after curfew a few hours." She also gave an account of how Black and Tans held her up to search for arms and in doing so tore the clothing from her 2-year-old child, held in her arms.

Conditions in Ireland at present were described by Mrs. Murphy as serious because of a shortage of food. He described the bread as "unstable" and declared that for nearly eight months she had been unable to get milk for her baby.

James H. Maurer, member of the special committee which the commission of the Committee of One Hundred had planned to send to Great Britain to study the Irish question, sent a cablegram today to William P. Adamson, chairman of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons, protesting against the action of the British Government in refusing to give the passport of the members of the committee.

### JUDGE MALONE'S WILL FILED.

Document Names His Widow as  
the Sole Legatee.

The will of Judge James T. Malone, who died suddenly in the Court of General Sessions December 1, was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. His wife, Mary Malone, 266 Fifth avenue, is sole legatee. The petition gives the value of the estate at "more than \$5,000."

A Judge Malone wrote the will in his own handwriting and requested that his funeral be "as plain, simple and inexpensive as ordinary Christian decency and prudence would suggest." He said he did not mention his five children—Lott, Nancy, Lenore, Mary and James—as beneficiaries because he was satisfied "that they will be cared for by their mother according to their just deserts."

He named his brothers, Edward and Lott, as his executors.

### SUGAR WORKERS' PAY CUT.

A reduction in wages of 10 per cent., effective from December 6, was announced yesterday at the Jersey City plant of the American Sugar Refining Company. The plant when in full operation employs 2,500 men, but the present force is only 200. The reduction in wages is said to be operative in all the Northern refineries of the company.

### Learn the secret of long life. Read Never Grow Old

By L. H. Goizet  
125 PUTNAMS

FOR CHRISTMAS GIVE A NOVEL  
By MERRICK His  
House of Lynch

Uniform with "Conrad in Quest of His Youth." \$1.50. If not on sale in your book store can be had from E. P. Dutton & Co., 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

## U. S. TO RESIST OIL BARGAINS OF HUERTA

State Officials Say British  
Concessions on American  
Property, Are Void.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The American position on this question was expressed in a note to the Mexican Government April 2, 1918, which said: "The United States cannot acquiesce in any procedure ostensibly or nominally in the form of taxation or the exercise of eminent domain, but really resulting in confiscation of private property and arbitrary deprivation of vested rights."

With special reference to the present instance, the American Government's position was stated in another note which read:

"It would be regarded by the Government of the United States as very unfavorable were the Mexican Government, pending a final solution of its difficulties with the petroleum interests, to complicate the situation by the issuance of third persons of titles to or rights in lands legally held by American citizens."

### U. S. RELAXES BAN ON ARMS FOR MEXICO

Capital Sees Signs of Faith in  
New Regime.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Increased faith of American Government officials in the continuance of peace in Mexico is evidenced in a slight relaxation of the regulations restricting the shipment of arms and ammunition into the country. Titles and ammunition commonly used by armies are still on the prohibited list, but it was learned today that shotguns, light rifles and other arms in the "sporting" class were being shipped across the Mexican border in rather large quantities and with the consent of the State Department.

The embargo against shipment of war supplies into Mexico still is in force, and it is understood that the new regulations between Mexico and the United States are more satisfactorily adjusted.

### Question to Be Taken Up at Conference Expected Soon With Oregon Envoys.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.

Granting of wholesale oil concessions by the late de la Huerta Government of Mexico, many of them under provisions of the Carranza decrees declaring a Federal zone about all streams regardless of navigability, will be resisted by the State Department. These concessions and the terms under which they were granted are regarded as confiscatory and violative of the rights of American property owners in Mexico.

The positive statement was made by State Department officials today that there will be no change in the attitude of the American Government, which has expressed its position in previous notes to Mexico.

It was reported that Gen. Obregon's mission to confer with those from the United States. The de la Huerta oil concessions will be taken up by these commissioners if they are named, but the State Department will not name peace commissioners to confer with those from the United States.

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